Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1802. [No. 556.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 25. Vendue-Master.

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, and having given Bond and Security as the law directs —solicits a share of the public patronage; he has taken the Store belonging to Mr. Joseph Riddle, at the Corner of King and Union Streets, where he will be ready to receive GOODS for sale the beginning of next week. THO. PATTEN.
September 11. d

Public Sale.

On the 1st day of October next will be sold on the premises at a credit of 60 days for negociable notes with approved indorsers or bills on London or White Haven at 120 days sight—the following valuable property.

One lot of ground bounded and lying on Union Street 54 feet 10½ inches to the north of King Street and running thence northerly with Union Street 21 feet 1½ inches to Fayette Street thence with the line of that street 70 feet.

One lot of ground lying upon Union street 126 feet to the north of King street and running thence northerly Union street 46 feet 6 inches thence eastwardly with a line parallel King street 70 feet.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Sept. 13. Vendue Master.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Coryell, to the Subscriber, on Friday the 8th of October, at 4 o'Clock, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE,

situate on the north-east corner of Duke and Union streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5 months of the Lot on which said House is built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per annum.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.

JAMES KEITH, jun.
Sept. 16. d10t.

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10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
1000lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY
R. B. JAMESSON.
September 11. d

Just Received
From NORFOLK, *fresh*
LIMES & ORANGES.
Also, on hand—
A QUANTITY OF
CYDER VINEGAR.
THOMAS SIMMS.
Sept. 16. d

For Boston & Salem,

The sloop
MARY & SALLY;
JACOB ORCUTT, Master.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for sale,

Beerboom Gurrahs,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Nankeens,
Hyson, Hysonskin, and Souchong Teas,
Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.
September 14. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Landdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Caudentia di Lucca, the Abbots, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Tapha's Narriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Psalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book, Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.
April 20. d

TO BE SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Samuel Cooper to the Subscriber, for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Marsteller, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being the 4th day of October, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. on the premises,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the the APPURTENANCES, situate in the town of Alexandria, on the north side of King street and to the westward of Patrick street, fronting on King street 24 feet, and running back 100 feet to the Alley.

THOMAS SWANN.
Sept. 18. d

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road, between the two Maimi Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

HAY in BUNDLES
Of about 200 pounds each for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
9th mo 2d. d

Just Published,
BY COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;
(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

Just Received
From NORFOLK, *fresh*
LIMES & ORANGES,
And a few excellent SMITHFIELD HAMS, best JAR RAISINS, and CHEESE, of an excellent quality.
A. WILLIS.
Sept. 15. d

RICHARD PHILLIPS,

Writer and Ornamental Gilder with Burnished Gold on Glass.

Names for Doors or Windows wrote in a superior style; chairs, &c. japaned and ornamented with gold equal to any imported.

Apply at Mrs. Atkins's Print Store, Prince street.
Sept. 23. d

William Hodgson

Has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms,

40 Bales coarse Woolens,
19 Puncheons 3d Proof Grenada Rum,
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
20 Tierces bottled London Brown Stout,
Old Port Wine in bottles,
18 Thousand rough hhd. and barrel Staves,
200 Grindstones,
Sept. 21. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whose honesty can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.
Sept. 18. d

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against trusting my Wife LYDIA ODEN, who has eloped from me, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

THOMAS ODEN.
Loudoun County, Sept. 22. eot

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100 SACKS FINE SALT
for sale by
Wm. HARTSHORNE.
7th mo. 31. eo

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Have on hand, and for sale,

Claret of a superior quality in boxes of 2 and 2½ dozen,
Porter and Brown Stout in casks,
Black Paint ground in oil in kegs of 28 pounds each,
Marble Slabs for hearths, of different sizes,
An assortment of elegant Looking Glasses.
Japanned Ware,
Plated Table Furniture, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets, &c.
A large assortment of Earthen Ware in crates,
Grenada Rum in hhds. Brown Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Fine Salt in sacks,
An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws, &c. &c.
One hundred boxes Pipes.
July 31. 2aw

I will Rent my Warehouse in the town of Alexandria, possession may be immediately had. It is situate on the South side of King street between Washington and St. Asaph-streets, nearly opposite Mr. John Kincaid's store, and has a dry airy cellar under the whole, the greater part of which is floored—there are two good floors above ground, a counting room with a fire place on the lower floor, and in every respect well constructed for a Flour Merchant or a Grocer and will store eighteen hundred barrels; the stand is not exceeded by any in Alexandria for said business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or in his absence to *Philip G. Marsteller*, at the Vendue Store.

PHILIP MARSTELLER.
September 14. 2aw8t

TO RENT,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
STABLE,

Calculated to hold four horses; partitioned from the stable is a convenient CARRIAGE HOUSE; a Loft for Hay covers the whole. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Sept. 20. eo.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Latest Foreign Intelligence,

From London papers received at the office of the (New York) Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Two Friends, captain Vose.

GENOA, July 2.

The intelligence we have received from Algiers for some weeks past is exceedingly disagreeable. About the beginning of May the Regency sent out eleven corsairs of different sizes, viz. two frigates, one of 46 guns, and the other of 36; four zebecs, two polacres, two schooners, and a brig; and it is known that they have already taken nine considerable prizes in the course of six weeks, namely, five Neapolitan vessels, two Spanish, one English, one Genoese, and a Portuguese frigate.

The privateers have even stopped two French brigs, under a pretence that they were not provided with passports; and it was only after some strong remonstrances that the Agent of the Republic was able to obtain their release. There is no doubt that the French government will take some notice of this conduct of the Regency, and demand reparation.

There is reason to believe also, that it will interfere in the affair of the two Neapolitan vessels, because the Republic is immediately interested in the circumstance of their capture. One of them had been dispatched from Corfu by the French Agent in the Republic of the Seven Isles, with a cargo destined for the service of the French army in the kingdom of Naples. The Agent of the Republic at Algiers being informed of the circumstance, which was carefully concealed from him, desired to see the dispatches of which that vessel was the bearer; they were refused him; and the efforts he made to cause the prize to be given up, were attended with no other success than that of obtaining the liberty of some passengers who were on board. In regard to the Neapolitan captain, his fate is truly deplorable, and he still groans in the most cruel captivity.

The other Neapolitan vessel, which sailed from Marseilles with a cargo of hemp, was taken in sight of the Hieres Isles; the crew consisted of 21 men; one of them, it seems, was drowned in attempting to escape—two succeeded in getting on shore, and gave in their deposition; the other 18 was conducted as slaves to Algiers. The captain demanded the interference of the French Agent, and the affair is now under discussion.

The English prize excited a violent altercation between the Regency and the English Consul. The Regency pretended that the Admiralty pass which the captain produced was forged, because the vignette represented a vessel with lattine sails, whereas the vessel seized was square rigged. The consul wished to send notice of the seizure to the British government; but this was refused, and the post shut. The affair is now decided, and the vessel is still detained. The French consul has remonstrated with great firmness, and threatened hostilities if the vessel be not restored with proper indemnities.

Of all these prizes, the most remarkable is that of the Portuguese frigate la Cygne, of 44 guns, and 350 men, which was captured on the 7th of May, at the entrance of the Gut of Gibraltar, by an Algerine frigate of the same force and about 420 men. The Portuguese suffered themselves to be surprised, at least we must believe so. The Algerines came upon them with a press of sail, fired a few shot and then boarded. The Portuguese captain, the Lieutenant and 36 men, were killed. If they were not deficient in courage, they certainly were in foresight and skill. The rest of the Portuguese were thrown into the hold naked and loaded with chains. The wounded were seven days at sea; without clothes, without nourishment, and without having their wounds dressed; when they arrived at Algiers, several of them died in consequence of their wounds having mortified.

This prize, of which there is no similar example in the annals of Algiers, excited in the city the most extravagant enthusiasm. The insolence of Government has thence encreased, and the Europeans can no longer appear in the streets without being exposed to the insults of the populace.

We learn at the same time that an Algerine Rais had the impudence to ill use the Second Officer of a small French vessel in the harbor of Tunis, and we know that in the dif ficulties which have taken place on this subject, between the Regency and the French Agent, the latter complained of the bad faith and rude behaviour of the Vekilhargy. It is even believed that the French Government will not suffer such insults to go unpunished, and that if other powers allow their flag to be insulted, and their vessels plundered, the First Consul will inviolably protect in the Mediterranean the honor of the French flag, and maintain that security which he has promised to all commercial speculations.

LONDON, July 22.

The accounts from France have not of late been very interesting, but they have presented to the observing mind subjects of serious reflection. The character of the government, and of the system under which the country exists, becomes daily more and more military. The Chief Consul, the man who possesses more power, and who exerts more influence, than any other in Europe, never is seen in public but in military parade. In church he is surrounded by soldiers, and shews that he depends more on them for salvation, than on the Priests. At the Theatre, at his Levees, in every movement, he is uneasy, unless troops present themselves to his eye. If his predelection for them arose simply from the necessity he is under of intrusting his life to their protection, his conduct would not now come under discussion; but we see it is a passion, not a measure of necessity. He glitters in military pomp, wherever he is seen; and seems to envy, to menance his enemies, by the formidable appearance of his guards. Though the war is at an end, and the services of the soldiers should have been long ago rewarded, he continues distributing brevets, &c. of honor as regularly as if battles were still fighting, and new heroes still starting up. The Legislative Councils, constituting the National Representation (if such it can be called) are slighted, while an assembly of military deputies is collected in Paris, a proceeding never before known in any good government; and a military nobility is created, under the title of the Legion of Honor. The great, the leading objects of all the actions of the Chief Consul is to cherish a martial spirit, to arrange and consolidate under his controul a military system, the most powerful ever known in the world. While he is engaged in this pursuit, we see by what is passing in his mind, that he thinks of nothing so much as to bring this system into action. The language he uses on public occasions is more suitable to a state of war than a state of peace. He betrays that his feelings are still hostile; when presenting the colours to the Light Infantry, at the parade of the 14th instant, he, said, "these standards will strike with terror the enemies of the Government, whoever they may be." When, at the same time, a horse was presented to him, he should ride it often, "particularly if some occasion should offer for fighting for the French people."

This, though a trifling circumstance, apparently, is nevertheless of real importance. A horse does not bring to mind ideas of war; those ideas must therefore have been in existence when the horse was presented, and Buonaparte viewed it as he views every thing else, with reference to its utility in war. He has just carried into his new Republic, the Italian Republic, the plan of conscription existing in France; and every youth, from eighteen to thirty, is liable to be called upon to serve. This extension of the military system affords no assurance of the permanence of tranquility. The cultivation of commerce and manufactures, to rival the wealth and prosperity of this country, is a slow operation, ill suited to the impetuous temper of Buonaparte, who, it is feared, will attempt to cut the Gordian Knot, rather than have the patience to untie it. These reflections are made by intelligent men in the city. They look to the Continent with doubt and suspicion. Hence the flat state of Funds, which it is foreseen the slightest agitation of affairs would lower considerably. In no other can we account for the fall of yesterday.

What fate the *enemies of slavery* reserve for the fallen TOUISSAINT is uncertain. Gen. Le Clerc, as appears by the second dispatch inserted in the *Moniteur*, of the 17th, pursues him with fresh charges. Of the truth or falsehood of them we shall never perhaps, be able to obtain any accurate information. The impartial pen of history, however, will render TOUISSAINT that justice which it were vain, perhaps, for him to expect at present. It will not record that one man, of a race too long insulted, rose superior to the obstacles with which a cold and cruel policy has fettered one quarter of the world; that he shrunk not from a contest with the conquerors of the Continent of Europe, and that he dealt one blow for Africa.

Dispatches received from General Johnson, at Dominica, state, that the Blacks who resisted the troops from France, are nearly destroyed; their Chief, on being hard pressed by the forces, shot himself, & about five hundred of his followers were put to death; the rest have dispersed, but are closely pursued. The island of Guadaloupe is nearly destroyed, the greater part of the estates being burnt down, and a number of properties in Grandterre are also burnt.

July 23.

Yesterday arrived a Dutch and Hamburg mail, together with Paris Journals to the 20th. They brig information that the troops of Passwan Oglou have actually entered Transylvania, the Austrian territory. We learn, by letters from Hermanstadt, that a division of them has made an unexpected irruption from Wallachia into Transylvania, and occasioned great devastation on the frontiers. The principal object of this body was to make themselves masters of the public treasures, which they partly accomplished, behaving at the same time in the most licentious manner. The Austrian regiment of Spleny, having received intelligence of this event, immediately marched to the spot which had need of their assistance, but not being sufficiently strong to make head against the enemy, they were repulsed with considerable loss. Four regiments of Cavalry, and some regiments of infantry, have therefore received orders to defend Transylvania from the free booters, and even to advance into Wallachia, should circumstances require it. The Austrians and Russians, it is again reported, will jointly march into Wallachia, to restore order, and will be preceded by a declaration, stating the necessity of their proceedings, and the prudence of keeping Wallachia in their possession, to preserve tranquility. An article from Transylvania, dated June 24, contains this remarkable passage:—"Tranquility will be best restored in Wallachia, it is here believed, by that principality coming under the Austrian protection, which will be a real benefit to the inhabitants." According to other letters, from the frontiers of Turkey, several of the Pachas whom the Porte had sent against Passwan Oglou have joined that rebel, so that the greater part of Turkey in Europe is now in the power of the Pacha of Widdin and his partizans. As their troops have no other means of subsistence but plunder, the wretched inhabitants are fleeing on all sides.

The Foreign Journalists are on the tiptoe of expectation respecting the Plan of Indemnities, which every day, it is expected, will be made public. A letter from Frankfort, of the 11th inst. states, that a treaty of Alliance had been signed at Paris between France and Prussia, by M. Talleyrand and the Marquis of Lucchesini. If this intelligence be founded, France and Prussia have probably made some new compact in consequence of the adjustment of the Indemnities. Letters from Holland repeat the news of the Black Sea being opened to France, by a Treaty with the Turks. Such a measure would denote a great change in the politics of the Porte, not very favourable to this country. It would be ungrateful as well as imprudent in the Turks to promote the views of those who seized Egypt, in preference to the interests of England, which recovered it for them. A Hamburgh paper contains some curious speculations on the proposed changes in the French constitution, deserving the more notice, as they have been copied into a Paris Journal;—a proof that their circulation is not very disagreeable to the government which wishes, no doubt, to feel the public pulse on the subject.

The foreign Journals contain a copy of the Convention between the deputies of the Valais and the Minister of the French republic, which is one of the most curious State Papers ever published. It begins by stating, "that the Valais shall form a *free and independent* republic, separate from the Helvetic republic, and the adjacent states, under the protection of the three republics of France, Helvetia and Italiy. It then proceeds to enact, by a variety of articles, that the Valais shall maintain & keep in repair the great roads leading through it from France to Italy, and that the French troops shall at all times have a free passage." The concluding article sets forth, that "as the Valais shall have neither Ambassadors, Ministers, nor political or commercial Agents with foreign powers, and that as it shall only receive those of France, Italy & Helvetia, the agents of the French republic shall protect, in the countries where they reside, the citizens of the Valais, who may require their good offices."

Among the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, those concerning Malta, say letters from Milan, seem to be on the point of being carried into execution. They write from Naples, that the 2000 Sicilian troops, to whose protection the residence of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is to be provisionally confided for one year, are ready to embark for that island.

July 24.

We have not heard of late what progress the commercial negociation going on between this country and France is making; but we observe that some of the French Journalists write strongly against a commercial treaty with England. One of them, in the Journal du Commerce, says, the introduction of commodities into France, cannot be of so much importance to the English, in any other way, than as it would tend to diminish our resources, prevent our importing a great quantity of raw materials, and threw idle many thousands of people, whom it is the interest of France to keep employed, unless she be prepared to take the expence of their maintainance upon herself in consequence of the total ruin of the manufactures.

July 27.

We have this day extracted from the additional sets of French papers received yesterday, an article dated Genoa, which should not be passed over without notice. It appears in the Moniteur, the Official Journal, and it seems to be a formal statement of the grounds on which an attack will be made on Algiers by France. The destruction of such a Government, which has long been a reproach to civilized Europe, would be a happy event; but the interests of other states will make them view with jealousy the acquisitions of France in that part of the world. The letter from Genoa is of a character (appearing in the Official Journal,) and speaks in such a tone, as give full reason to suppose Bonaparte wishes to try his arms again on the shores of Africa, now that he seems to have a plausible pretence for such an enterprise.—An establishment at Algiers would be an acquisition of the highest importance to France, either with a reference to the influence it would give over Tunis, and the assistance it would thus afford to her views on Egypt; or, with a reference to a maritime war with Britain. This may be idle speculation; but being persuaded Bonaparte's military passion will never sleep, and that he will be constantly engaged in some enterprise, we look out for circumstances indicative of his designs, that we may calculate his movements. Since he ceased to be at war with Britain, he has been engaged in a war in the West Inides. That is nearly terminated, and he must now find some other employment for his arms. The shores of Barbary, the seat of the ancient Carthage, may tempt his ambition almost as much as Egypt, and a war for the overthrow of the Barbary States, he knows, will be popular in every country of Europe, particularly with a commercial people whose ships are daily plundered, and whose seamen are sent for slaves. Teh concluding passage in the Moniteur seems to be decisive of Bonaparte's intentions.—After relating several captures of vessels of different nations by the Algerines, it closes with the following remark:—"The French Government will not permit such insults to go unpunished; and if other Powers suffer their flags to be insulted, and their commerce to be pilaged, the First Consul will maintain inviolable, in the Mediterranean, the Honour of the French Flag, and guarantee the Security which he has promised to all Commercial Speculations."

BEVERLY, September 18.

Arrived sch'r Patty, capt. Mark Knowlton, 30 days from St. Lucie. Aug. 31, lat. 27 30, long. 68, spoke ship Marquis Somerolis (as he understood the name) Charles Wooley, master, 9 days from Boston for the Havanna, all well. Sept. 5, lat. 34, long. 63, spoke ship Batavia, from New London for Jamaica. Sept. 15, on George's spoke brig Minerva, 45 days from Havre de Grace, for New York. The Minerva had spoke an English vessel, which had taken up, in a boat, the master, mate and a number of other persons, belonging to a French ship from St. Domingo bound to France, which had sprung a leak and foundered: the ship had a large number of passengers, consisting chiefly of wounded and invalid soldiers, all of whom perished, except those in the boat.

Capt. Knowlton left at St Lucie, the sloop Corey, of Providence; and at Martinique, Aug. 20, capt. Swan, in a sch'r belonging to Marblehead, who had lost his mate and two sons, by sickness.

BOSTON, September 17.

Arrived, ship Eliza, Parson, from Havre. Left there, brig George, Bowles, of Boston; ship Fame, Freeman, of Newburyport, ; ship Rising States, Burrough, of Providence, for New York, in 10 days;

Martha, Martin, of Baltimore, for Liſbon, in 5 days; ſhip Dianna, for Baltimore, in a few days; Vigilent Boyle, for do. 20 days; Induſtry, Vickery, of Norfolk;—ſhip Fanny Almira, Whittleſey, of ——. Sailed in company ſhip Hariet, Mannell, of Boſton, for Portſmouth, (Eng.) and brig Virginia, for N. York, Spoke, Auguſt 23, lat. 41, long. 31. Kelch. 21 days from Salem, for Havre—Aug. 27, lat. 42, long. 33, W. ſhip Jefferſon, 21 days from Bourdeaux, for Baltimore—September 7, lat. 43, long. 58, a ſhip 6 days from Boſton for London.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

Captain Murphy, of the ſhip Cayuga, who arrived here yeſterday in 14 days from the Havannah, informs that the government of that place have paſſed a decree, admitting American veſſels into that port, loaded with ſtock and lumber.

Entered, ſhip Cayuga, Murphy, Havannah; brigs Concord, Slocum, Charleſton; Lydia, Bowie, Jamaica; Fair American, Oliver, Wilmington, N. Carolina; Schooners, Joſeph, Bonner, Wilmington, N C. Betſey, ——, North Carolina; Fanny, Harvey, do. William & Samuel, Riley, Virginia.

Arrived ſince our laſt.

Brig Lydia, Bowie, from Curracoa, via Kingſton, Jam. in 28 days. Three hours after leaving Curracoa, loſt her fore and main-topmaſts, and put into Kingſton Jam. to repair. In lat. 29 long. 77, ſpoke ſhip William, of Philadelphia, out 18 days from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool. In lat. 28, long, 70, ſpoke brig Amiable, Creole, of Philadelpaia, out 12 days from N. Orleans, bound to Liverpool. Met coming out of Kingſton, a ſchooner from Portland bound in.

Arrived at Quarantine.

Ship Cayuga, Murphey, in 16 days from Havanna. Lett there ſhip ——, Robinſon, in ballaſt, and brig ——, Coffin, with Molaſſes, both to ſail for this port, in about a week. A number of Northern Veſſels (names not recollected) had arrived there with horſes, and Molaſſes.

The brig Union, Brown, in 24 days from New Orleans. Sailed in co. from the Belliſe, Auguſt 28, ſhip Thomas, Wilſon, of Philadelphia, for Liverpool; brigs Amiable Creole, Weſt of do. for do. and Sophia, Lord, for Philadelphia; ſchooner Regulator, Delavou, of Philadelphia for Jamaica. Left at New Orleans, the 22d Auguſt, brig Hannah, Graham, of Philadelphia for France: L. Sarah, Allen, of New London; Spaniſh Lady, Philadelphia; Tate, Gotton, of Philadelphia, from Jam. Dyett, Sandford, to ſail in 4 or 5 days for New York. Paſſed in the river, bound up, brigs Jean, Mohawk, of Philadelphia from Jamaica; Norfolk, ——, of Baltimore, 14 days from Cape Francois; Eliza and Sarah, of Boſton, from Jamaica; brig Patty, and ſhips Ulyſſes and Anna, from New-York; ſchooners Philip, Miller, of Alexandria, from Jamaica; and Weymouth, Boſton, of Philadelphia, from do.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

An inſtance of Providential preſervation occurred on Friday, 17th inſt. As Mr. Smith, ſon of Mr. W. T. Smith of this city, was returning to his country ſeat on the Ridge road, his horſe ſuddenly halted in conſequence of a flaſh of lightening. Finding it impoſſible to urge him on, Mr. Smith, alighted from his chair, and taking the bridle from over his neck led him on. They had proceeded but a few paces in this manner, when a ſecond flaſh of lightening occurred, and inſtantly killed the horſe, while Mr. Smith remained uninjured. What is very remarkable a white glaſs bottle containing lead water, which was in Mr. Smith's waiſtcoat pocket, was converted into deep blue coulour.

Arrived, ſhip Neptune, Jeffries, Amſterdam; Schooners Friendſhip, Torrans, Newbern; Rum and Cotton—Taggart and Smith.

Cleared, ſchooners Nancy, Norris, St. Bartholomews; Induſtry, Vanpelt,—Charleſton, S. C.

The brig Mars, Hodge, 10 days from New Orleans for Philadelphia, was ſpoken on the 9th September, in lat. 24, 4.

The ſhip Orion, 37 days from Corunna for Philadelphia, has anchored within the Hook, N. Y. in conſequence of a head wind.

The Agenoria of this port, has arrived at Parlermo.

Schooner Friendſhip, Harris, of Philadelphia, and the Andrew, ——, of do. were at Trinidad on the 30th Auguſt; the former was to ſail in eight or ten days.

The ſchooer Ann Virginia, of this port, was at Kingſton Jamaica, on the 17th of Auguſt.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Arrived on Saturday evening, the brig Catharine, captain Lawrence, 70 days from Liverpool. Auguſt 6, ſpoke brig Ellenora, of New Bedford, bound to Hamburgh from New York out 35 days all well. Auguſt 27, brig Ann, from Norfolk bound to Bordeaux, long. 55, out 10 days.

Sept. 6, ſchr. American Lady, from Rhode Iſland bound to Martinico, out 3 days, in long. 69.

Yeſterday morning, the United States ſhip John Adams, commanded by John Rogers, Eſq. ſailed from this port for the Mediterranean—on paſſing Walnut-Tree-Farm, the reſidence of Col. Tobias Lear, ſhe ſaluted that gentleman with ſeven guns—And on paſſing Mount Vernon, where reſt the remains of the illuſtrious Waſhington, ſhe fired a ſalute of ſixteen guns.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated July 20, to a Gentleman in New York.

"The markets of this place are extremely dull, and I much fear there will be heavy loſſes on the late ſhipments from the United States. There is now in port upwards of 40 ſail of Americans—No ſale for ſhips, nor freights to be obtained. We have near 25,000 barrels flour at market, and dull ſale at 49 francs. The late additional duty on cotton, coffee & ſugars, muſt prove highly injurious to the American Commerce.

The following is the Tariff referred to in the Arrete of the French Government, publiſhed on Saturday.

No. I.—TARIFF *of Cuſtom houſe Duties on the Produce of the French Colonies.*

MERCHANDISE.	DUTY OF ENTRY.	DUTY *of conſumption.*
Merchandiſe with the privilege of Entrepot.	Fr. C.	Fr. C.
Brown ſugar per 5 myriagrammes	1 50	13 50
Tete & clay'd do. do.	2 25	22 75
Coffee do.	3	22
Cocoa do	3	22
Sweetmeats do.	5	20
Molaſſes do.	75	7 75
Merchandiſe without the privilege of Entrepot.		
Refined ſugar, per 5 myriagrammes	50	
Indigo do.	5	
Rocou do.	2	
Cotton do.	1	
Caſſia do.	3	
Ginger do.	3	
Turtle ſhell do.	15	
Mahogany wood do.	5	
Liquors, per litre	1	
Dry raw hides, per ſide	25	

No. II.——TARIFF *of Cuſtom-houſe duties on the Produces of Foreign Colonies.*

	Fr. C.
Brown ſug. per 5 myriagrammes	32 50
Tete and clayed ſugars do.	37 50
Coffee and Cocos, do.	37 50
Refine ſugar do.	50
Indigo do.	7 50
Rocou do.	3
Cotton do.	1 50
Caſſia do.	3 50
Ginger do.	4 50
Turtle ſhell do.	22 50
Mahogany wood do.	7 50
Liquors, per litre	1 50
Dry raw hides, per ſide	40

5 Myriagrammes equal to 102 lbs. 2 oz. old ſtandard weight.

The Litre equal to a pint, old French meaſure.

A letter from Natchez, Miſſiſſippi territory, datted Auguſt 18, ſays "Politics rages here with much virulence. The late election however terminated in favor of the late federal ticket, which had a majority throughout the whole territory.

Weſtern Cotton—About two weeks ago 16,000 weight of cotton from Tenneſſee river arrived at Pittſburg. Several bales have been ſent on to this town, and can be ſold much lower than is purchaſed below. It far exceeds the imported cotton, both in color and fineneſs; this being a delicate white, and free from thoſe clottings and lumps which are ſo common to the imported cotton. *Greenſburg Paper.*

Extract of a letter from a gentlem in Auguſta, Georgia, to his correſpondent in Albany, dated Auguſt 27, 1802.

"We have fine proſpect of cotton this ſeaſon; of tobacco however very little will be raiſed. There is at preſent none at this market. The current price is 2 dols. 50 cts. per hundred weight, cotton 10 cents per pound.

"We were ſome time ſince apprehenſive of the negroes riſing—but, our fears have for the preſent ſubſided, yet we conſtantly keep night patroles of the militia.

"A treaty has lately been held by this ſtate with the Indians, and a large tract of land purchaſed of them. In conſequence the troops from fort Wilkinſon are removed to the New Line."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York dated London, July 14th, 1802.

"You aſk the opinion of men here, with reſpect to Louiſiana, you will find in the late debates in Parliament, all that can be ſaid upon that head, ſome of them are extremely ſolicitous for our ſafety; ſome are apprehenſive that we ſhall be weaned by the arts of the French from our predilection for Great Britain, and her trade. But neither of theſe views of the ſubject can be at all intereſting to us; people here cannot eſtimate the pro's and con's of this French neighborhood—we know alſo that they cannot fathom the depths and ſhalows of French policy. It is certainly much to be regretted that the laſt adminiſtration did not anticipate this event, and take proper meaſures to ſecure us againſt its poſſible conſequences; as it is however there does not appear to be much to fear from that quarter whilſt the preſent prevailing ſentiments continue amongſt our people."

A letter from New Orleans of the date of Auguſt 21, ſays, "This city is extremely healthy, at preſent. During the whole ſeaſon we have had but one caſe of malignant fever. God grant us a continuance of his favor!

"We have had ſeveral arrivals in our river from France and Spain; but from neither have we received a word or a hint relative to the government of this country. Mr. Jefferſon ſaid of you "we are all republicans—all federaliſts." As to us, we ſeem to be neither Dons nor Monſieurs."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Philip and Sally,	Baltimore
May,	Boſton
Preſident,	Baltimore
Lark	Norfolk
Margaret Tingy	do.
Betſy,	Turks Iſland
Sloop Lark,	Baltimore
Brig Union,	Jamaica
Experiment,	Liverpool
Catharine,	do.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE in which I at preſent reſide; the ſituation is pleaſant, and not too diſtant from buſineſs. The Houſe has been put in complete repair, and the Garden highly improved is nearly half an Acre. There are on the Premites, a Stable for two Horſes, a Carriage Houſe and Meat Houſe. Apply to

ALEX. HENDERSON,
or in his abſence,
JAMES TOWERS.

Sept. 27. d3'2aw

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, at Skinner's tavern, about 38 miles from Alexandria, a NEGRO MAN, named JACOB, about 35 years of age; a ſtout, likely fellow. It is expected he is in Alexandria, as he was ſeen making for that place. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon for apprehending and ſecuring him, on application to Mr. Elijah Bell, King-ſtreet, Alexandria.

CALEB WEEKS.

Sept. 27. eo3t

A few Barrels and two Hhds.
Firſt quality SUGAR for Sale by
Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Who wiſhes to employ two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.
9th Mo. 27. eotf

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.
Have imported in the Brig Experiment, Captain Eve, from Liverpool, a general aſſortment of
FALL GOODS.
Alſo, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. flat pointed Nails; crates of Queen's Ware, well aſſorted for country ſtores; ſtoved Salt in ſacks, and a quantity of Burr Stones. They daily expect their London Goods, per Brig Induſtry.
Sept. 27. d

Queen's Ware, Glaſs & China.

HUGH SMITH
Has received by the Catherine, from Liverpool, the balance of his FALL GOODS, which with thoſe before in hand makes his Aſſortment complete.
FOR SALE,
Sackings by the bale, of the firſt quality,
Coarſe Hats, in ſmall boxes,
Pipes, by the box,
Newcaſtle Grindſtones,
2 Caſes white cotton hoſe,
A few pieces Diaper and Cambric.
Sept. 27. eo1w1aw3w

THOMAS SIMMS
Has juſt received, and for SALE,
1500 lb. of an excellent quality
new England Cheeſe,
700 Buſhels of dry mellow Potatoes,
1000 bottles of Onions,
32 barrels of Apples,
Mould and dipped Candles, by the box,
A few bags of Green Coffee,
Freſh jar and box Raiſins,
Do. ſoft ſhelled Almonds,
Large and ſmall pots Tamarinds,
Engliſh Walnuts,
Durham Muſtard, in pound bottles,
Eaſt Salad Oil, in bottles,
Men and Womens' Shoes and a general Aſſortment of Groceries.
He alſo wiſhes to ſell,
His HOUSE in Prince Street, oppoſite to George Taylor Eſq'rs. Groceries will be taken in payment for it, or a liberal Credit given.
—*ALSO*—
The Leaſe of a BAKE-HOUSE and STORE, in Queen-Street. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.
Sept. d

TO BE SOLD
For Ready Money.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Federal Circuit Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Virginia, in a ſuit between the executors of Hanbury's plaintiffs, and the truſtees of gen. Nelſon, and others, defendants,

A tract of land in the county of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 220 acres, now in the occupation of Mrs. Gwynn; or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of £. 259 with intereſt thereon from October 1797, and the coſts and expences of this ſale, which will take place at Gadſby's tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the ſixth of November next.

The above tract of land was purchaſed by Peyton Gwynn, deceaſed under the ſaid decree, and the purchaſe money not being wholly paid, is again to be ſold for the ſatisfaction thereof, in conformity to ſaid decree, and terms of original ſale.

D. M. RANDOLPH
Late Marſhal, v. ne
Richmond, Sept. 18, 1802. (27) ddſ

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY againſt Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, will be pleaſed to take Notice, that I am inſtructed to move for Judgments againſt them at the next Court to be held for this County; and that Notices will be ſent out immediately after the tenth of next Month, againſt all who ſtand, at that time, indebted to the Society.

THOS. SWANN, *Attorney for the Mutual Aſſ. So'ty.*

Sept. 27. d6t

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Thomas's Ferry, on on Friday Evening, about 5 o'Clock, a large BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle, the Saddle is marked under the flap James Smock, of Frederickſburgh and has plated ſtirrup irons, the Bridle has alſo a platted bit. He was ſeen going into the woods near Mr. Dulany's, it is therefore ſuppoſed he is not far off. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to

JOHN GADSBY.

Sept. 27. d3t

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Reſpectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Biſhop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper, he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Loweſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Chriſtian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before Ebenezer Ferguſon, Eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and form obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly eſteemed as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the oxyarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort, flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flaſhed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte,

CASES OF CURE.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

—

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, which by advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which arrived off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere worm, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replet with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much diſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime & foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, deſtructions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venereal diſeaſe.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences—a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewiſe *by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Frederickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburg; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.*

—

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Waſhington, offer for ſale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and George Town to Leeſburgh and Wincheſter, nineteen miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley county)—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' ſmall is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expenſe, than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond river—this land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Waſhington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince ſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mackay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferſon, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Weſtmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Waſhington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

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